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1□□2021•□□□□□□□□□ $f(x)=x\ln x-ax^2+x(a\in R)$ □

□1□□□□□□ $y=f(x)$ □□ $(1$ □ f □1□ $)$ □□□□ l □□□□□

□2□□ $f(x)$ □□□□□ x_1 □ x_2 □□ $x_2>2x_1$ □□□□ $\sqrt{x_1^2+x_2^2}>\frac{4}{e}$ □

□□□□□□□1□ $f'(x)=x\ln x-ax^2+x=\ln x+1-2ax+1=\ln x-2ax+2$ □

f' □1□ $=2-2a$ □□ f □1□ $=1-a$ □

$\therefore$ □□ $y=f(x)$ □□ $(1$ □ f □1□ $)$ □□□□□□□ $y-(1-a)=(2-2a)(x-1)$ □

□ $y=2(1-a)(x-\frac{1}{2})$ □□ $x=\frac{1}{2}$ □□ $y=0$ □

□□□ l □□□ $(\frac{1}{2}$ □ $0)$ □

□2□ x_1 □ x_2 □ $f(x)$ □□□□□□□ $x_2>2x_1$ □

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x_1\ln x_1-ax_1^2+x_1=0 \\ x_2\ln x_2-ax_2^2+x_2=0 \end{cases}$$ □□□ $$\begin{cases} \ln x_1+1=ax_1 \\ \ln x_2+1=ax_2 \end{cases}$$ □

$$\therefore \frac{\ln x_1+1}{x_1}=\frac{\ln x_2+1}{x_2}=\frac{\ln(x_1x_2)+2}{x_1+x_2}=\frac{\ln x_2-\ln x_1}{x_2-x_1}$$ □

□ $t=\frac{x_2}{x_1}(t>2)$ □ $\therefore \ln x_1x_2+2=\frac{(x_1+x_2)\ln\frac{x_2}{x_1}}{x_2-x_1}=\frac{(t+1)\ln t}{t-1}$ □

□□□□ $g(t)=\frac{(t+1)\ln t}{t-1}$ □ $g'(t)=\frac{t-\frac{1}{t}-2\ln t}{(t-1)^2}$ □

□ $h(t)=t-\frac{1}{t}-2lnt$ □□ $h'(t)=\frac{(t-1)^2}{t^2}>0$ □□ $h(t)$ □ $(2,+\infty)$ □□□□□□

□ h □2□ $=2-\frac{1}{2}-2ln2=\frac{3}{2}-2ln2>0$ □ $\therefore g'(t)>0$ □□ $g(t)$ □ $(2,+\infty)$ □□□□□□

$\therefore g(t)>g$ □2□ $=3ln2$ □□□ $ln(x_1x_2)+2>3ln2$ □□ $ln(x_1x_2)>ln\frac{8}{e^2}$ □

□ $x_1x_2>\frac{8}{e^2}$ □□ $\sqrt{x_1^2+x_2^2}>\sqrt{2x_1x_2}>\frac{4}{e}$ □

2□□2021•□□□□□□□ $a\in R$ □ $f(x)=x\cdot e^{ax}$ □□□ e □□□□□□□□□□

□I□□□□ $y=f(x)$ □□□□□□

□II□□□ $a>0$ □□□ $y=f(x)-a$ □□□□□ x □ x_2 □□□□ $x_1^2+x_2^2>2e$ □

□□□□□□ $(I)\ f'(x)=e^{ax}-ax\cdot e^{ax}=e^{ax}(1-ax)$ □

□ $a\in R$ □ $\therefore a<0$ □□ $f'(x)=e^{ax}(1-ax)>0\Rightarrow x>\frac{1}{a}$ □

$f'(x)=e^{ax}(1-ax)<0\Rightarrow x<\frac{1}{a}$ □

$\therefore a<0$ □□□□□□□ $[\frac{1}{a},+\infty)$ □□□□□ $(-\infty,\frac{1}{a})$ □

$a=0$ □□ $f'(x)=e^{ax}(1-ax)=1>0$ □

$\therefore a=0$ □□□□□□□ $(-\infty,+\infty)$ □

$a>0$ □□ $f'(x)=e^{ax}(1-ax)>0\Rightarrow x<\frac{1}{a}$ □

$f'(x)=e^{ax}(1-ax)<0\Rightarrow x>\frac{1}{a}$ □

$\therefore a>0$ □□□□□□□ $(-\infty,\frac{1}{a}]$ □□□□□ $(\frac{1}{a},+\infty)$ □

□□□ $a<0$ □□□□□□□ $[\frac{1}{a},+\infty)$ □□□□□ $(-\infty,\frac{1}{a})$ □

$a=0$□□□□□□□$(-\infty,+\infty)$□

$a>0$□□□□□□□$(-\infty,\frac{1}{a}]$□□□□□□$(\frac{1}{a},+\infty)$□

□Ⅱ□□□□□□□1□□□$a>0$□□□□□□□$(-\infty,\frac{1}{a}]$□□□□□□$(\frac{1}{a},+\infty)$□

□$x>\frac{1}{a}$□□$f(x)>0$□$f_{□□□}(x)=f\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)=\frac{1}{ae}$□

□□$y=f(x)$□□□□□□□□□□□

□□$a>0$□□□□$y=f(x)-a$□□□□□x_1□x_2□□□$a<\frac{1}{ae}$□□$a^2<\frac{1}{e}$□

□□□$x_1<x_2$□□$0<x_1<\frac{1}{a}<x_2$□

□□□$x_1+x_2>\frac{2}{a}$□□□□$x_1>\frac{2}{a}-x_2$□

□□$x_1<\frac{1}{a}$□□□$\frac{2}{a}-x_2<\frac{1}{a}$□□$y=f(x)$□$(-\infty,\frac{1}{a})$□□□□□□□□□□$f(x_1)>f(\frac{2}{a}-x_2)$

□$f(x_1)=f(x_2)$□□□□□□$f(x_2)>f(\frac{2}{a}-x_2)$□$x_2>\frac{1}{a}$□

□□□$F(x)=f(x)-f(\frac{2}{a}-x)$ $x\in(\frac{1}{a},+\infty)$□

□$F'(x)=e^{ax}(1-ax)+e^{2+ax}[1-a(\frac{2}{a}-x)]=(1-ax)[e^{ax}-e^{2+ax}]$□

□□$x>\frac{1}{a}$□□□$-ax<ax-2$□$1-ax<0$□□$F'(x)=(1-ax)[e^{ax}-e^{2+ax}]>0$□

□□ $F(x)=f(x)-f(\frac{2}{a}-x)$ □ $(\frac{1}{a},+\infty)$ □□□□□□□ $F(x)>F(\frac{1}{a})=0$ □

□□ $x_2>\frac{1}{a}$ □□□□ $f(x_2)>f(\frac{2}{a}-x_2)$ □□ $x_1+x_2>\frac{2}{a}$ □

□□ $x_1^2+x_2^2>\frac{(x_1+x_2)^2}{2}>\frac{2}{a^2}>2e$ □

□Ⅱ□□□□□□□□ $a>0$ □□□□ $y=f(x)-a$ □□□□□ x_1 □ x_2 □

□□□□□□□□□□□□ $f(x)-a=0\Rightarrow e^{lnx-ax}=e^{lna}(x>0)$ □

□□□□□ $lnx-ax=lna$ □□□□□□□□

□ $g(x)=lnx-ax-lna(x>0)$

□ $g'(x)=\frac{1}{x}-a(x>0)$ □ $g(x)$ □ $(0,\frac{1}{a})$ □□□□□□ $(\frac{1}{a},+\infty)$ □□□□□□ $0<x_1<\frac{1}{a}<x_2$ □

□ $G(x)=g(x)-g(\frac{2}{a}-x)$ □ $x\in(\frac{1}{a},+\infty)$ □

□ $G'(x)=\frac{1}{x}-a+\frac{1}{\frac{2}{a}-x}-a=\frac{2}{x(2-ax)}-2a>\frac{2}{\frac{1}{a}}-2a=0$ □

□□ $G(x)$ □ $(\frac{1}{a},+\infty)$ □□□□□ $G(x)>G(\frac{1}{a})=0$ □

□ $x_2>\frac{1}{a}$ □□ $g(x_2)>g(\frac{2}{a}-x_2)$ □ $x_2\in(\frac{1}{a},+\infty)$ □

□ $g(x_1)=g(x_2)$ □□□ $g(x_1)>g(\frac{2}{a}-x_2)$ □

□ $0<x_1<\frac{1}{a}<x_2$ □□□ x_1 □ $\frac{2}{a}-x_2\in(0,\frac{1}{a})$ □

□ $g(x)$ □ $(0,\frac{1}{a})$ □□□□□□□ $x_1+x_2>\frac{2}{a}$ □

□□ $x_1^2+x_2^2>\frac{(x_1+x_2)^2}{2}>\frac{2}{a^2}>2e$ □

3□□2021 □•□□□□□□□□□ $f(x)=\frac{lnx+1}{ax}$ □

□1□□□ $f(x)$ □□□□□

□2□□$(ex_1)^{x_2}=(ex_2)^{x_1}$ (e□□□□□□□□□□□□ $x_1>0$□$x_2>0$□$x_1\ne x_2$□□□□ $x_1^2+x_2^2>2$□

□□□□□□1□□□ $f(x)=\frac{lnx+1}{ax}(x>0)$ □□ $f'(x)=-\frac{lnx}{ax^2}$□

□ $f'(x)=0$□□□ $x=1$□

□ $a>0$□□ $0<x<1$□□ $f'(x)>0$□□ $f(x)$□□□□□

□ $x>1$□□ $f'(x)<0$□□ $f(x)$□□□□□

□□ $f(x)$□$(0,1)$□□□□□□□$(1,+\infty)$□□□□□□

□ $a<0$□□ $0<x<1$□□ $f'(x)<0$□□ $f(x)$□□□□□

□ $x>1$□□ $f'(x)>0$□□ $f(x)$□□□□□

□□ $f(x)$□$(0,1)$□□□□□□□$(1,+\infty)$□□□□□□

□□□□□□ $a>0$□□ $f(x)$□$(0,1)$□□□□□□□$(1,+\infty)$□□□□□□

□ $a<0$□□ $f(x)$□$(0,1)$□□□□□□□$(1,+\infty)$□□□□□□

□2□□□□□□$(ex_1)^{x_2}=(ex_2)^{x_1}$□□□□□□□□□ $x_2ln(ex_1)=x_1ln(ex_2)$□

□ $x_2(lnx_1+1)=x_1(lnx_2+1)$□□□ $\frac{lnx_1+1}{x_1}=\frac{lnx_2+1}{x_2}$ □

□□□ $a=1$□□□□□ $x_1>0$□$x_2>0$□$x_1\ne x_2$□□□ $f(x_1)=f(x_2)$□

□□1□□□□□ $a=1$□□ $f(x)$□$(0,1)$□□□□□□□$(1,+\infty)$□□□□□□

□□□ $x_1<x_2$□□□ $x_1\in(0,1)$□$x_2\in(1,+\infty)$□

① □ $x_2 \in [2$□$+\infty)$ □□ $x_1^2 + x_2^2 > x_2^2 \geqslant 4 > 2$ □□□

② □ $x_2 \in (1,2)$ □□ $2 - x_2 \in (0,1)$ □

□ $g(x) = f(x) - f(2-x) = \dfrac{lnx}{x} + \dfrac{1}{x} - \dfrac{ln(2-x)}{2-x} - \dfrac{1}{2-x}$ □ $0 < x < 1$ □

□ $g'(x) = -\dfrac{lnx}{x^2} - \dfrac{ln(2-x)}{(2-x)^2} > -\dfrac{lnx}{x^2} - \dfrac{ln(2-x)}{x^2} = -\dfrac{ln[-(x-1)^2+1]}{x^2} > 0$ □

□□ $g(x)$ □ $(0,1)$ □□□□□

□ $g(x) < g$□1□$=0$□□ $f(x) < f(2-x)$ □

□□ $f(2-x_2) > f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ □

□□ $x_1 \in (0,1)$ □□□ $2 - x_1 > 1$ □

□ $x_2 > 1$ □ $f(x)$ □ $(1,+\infty)$ □□□□□

□□ $2 - x_1 < x_2$ □□ $x_1 + x_2 > 2$ □

□ $x_1^2 + 1 \geqslant 2\sqrt{x_1^2 \cdot 1} = 2x_1$ □ $x_2^2 + 1 \geqslant 2\sqrt{x_2^2} = 2x_2$ □

□□□□□□□□□□□□□ $x_1^2 + 1 + x_2^2 + 1 \geqslant 2(x_1 + x_2)$ □

□ $x_1^2 + x_2^2 \geqslant 2(x_1 + x_2) - 2 > 2$ □

□□①②□□□ $x_1^2 + x_2^2 > 2$ □

4．□2021•□□□□□□□□□ $f(x) = \dfrac{lnx}{mx^2}$ □

□1□□□ $f(x)$ □□□□□

□2□□ $m=2$□□□□□ $x_1 > x_2 > 0$ □□□□ $(x_1^2 \cdot f(x_1) - x_2^2 \cdot f(x_2)) \cdot (x_1^2 + x_2^2) > x_1 x_2 - x_2^2$ □

□□□□□□1□ $f(x)=\dfrac{lnx}{mx^2}$ □□□□ $(0,+\infty)$ □ $f'(x)=\dfrac{1-2lnx}{mx^3}$ □

□ $m>0$ □□ $f'(x)>0\Rightarrow 0<x<\sqrt{e}$ □□□ $f(x)$ □ $(0,\sqrt{e})$ □□□□□

$f'(x)<0\Rightarrow x>\sqrt{e}$ □□□ $f(x)$ □ $(\sqrt{e},+\infty)$ □□□□□

□ $m<0$ □□ $f'(x)>0\Rightarrow x>\sqrt{e}$ □□□ $f(x)$ □ $(\sqrt{e},+\infty)$ □□□□□

$f'(x)<0\Rightarrow 0<x<\sqrt{e}$ □□□ $f(x)$ □ $(0,\sqrt{e})$ □□□□□

□□□□□□ $m>0$ □□ $f(x)$ □□□□□ $(0,\sqrt{e})$ □□□□□ $(\sqrt{e},+\infty)$ □

□ $m<0$ □□ $f(x)$ □□□□□ $(\sqrt{e},+\infty)$ □□□□□ $(0,\sqrt{e})$ □

□2□□□□□ $m=2$ □ $f(x)=\dfrac{lnx}{2x^2}$ □ $(x_1^2\cdot f(x_1)-x_2^2\cdot f(x_2))\cdot(x_1^2+x_2^2)=\dfrac{1}{2}(lnx_1-lnx_2)\cdot(x_1^2+x_2^2)$ □

□□ $x_1>x_2>0$ □□□ $x_1x_2-x_2^2>0$ □□ $t=\dfrac{x_1}{x_2}>1$ □

□□ $(x_1^2\cdot f(x_1)-x_2^2\cdot f(x_2))\cdot(x_1^2+x_2^2)>x_1x_2-x_2^2\Leftrightarrow lnx_1-lnx_2>\dfrac{2(x_1x_2-x_2^2)}{x_1^2+x_2^2}$

$$\Leftrightarrow ln\frac{x_1}{x_2}>\frac{2(\frac{x_1}{x_2}-1)}{1+(\frac{x_1}{x_2})^2}\Leftrightarrow lnt>\frac{2(t-1)}{1+t^2}(t>1)\Leftrightarrow lnt-\frac{2(t-1)}{1+t^2}>0(t>1)$$

□

□ $\varphi(t)=lnt-\dfrac{2(t-1)}{1+t^2}$ □□ $\varphi'(t)=\dfrac{(t^2-1)(t^2+2t-1)}{t(t^2+1)^2}$ □

□□ $t>1$ □□ $\varphi'(t)=\dfrac{(t^2-1)(t^2+2t-1)}{t(t^2+1)^2}>0$ □

□ $\varphi(t)=lnt-\dfrac{2(t-1)}{1+t^2}$ □ $(1,+\infty)$ □□□□□

□ $\varphi(t)>\varphi$ □1□ $=0$ □

□□□□□□□$(x_1^2 \cdot f(x_1) - x_2^2 \cdot f(x_2)) \cdot (x_1^2 + x_2^2) > x_1x_2 - x_2^2$□□□

5□□2021•□□□□□□□$f(x) = \ln x - ax^2 + 1$□

□1□□$a = 1$□□□□$y = f(2x-1)$□$x = 1$□□□□□

□2□□□□$y = f(x)$□□□□□x_1□x_2□□$x_1 < x_2$□

□i□□□□a□□□□□□

□ii□□□□$x_2^2 - x_1 < \dfrac{-a^2 + a + 1}{a^2}$□

□□□□□□□1□□$g(x) = f(2x-1) = \ln(2x-1) - (2x-1)^2 + 1$□

$\therefore g'(x) = \dfrac{2}{2x-1} - 4(2x-1)$□$\therefore g'$□1□$=-2$□□$g$□1□$=0$□

$\therefore$□□□□□$y = -2(x-1)$□

□2□(i)□□$f(x) = \ln x - ax^2 + 1$□$\therefore f'(x) = \dfrac{1}{x} - 2ax$□

□$a \leqslant 0$□□$f'(x)$□□□□□□□□□□

□$a > 0$□□$f'(x) = \dfrac{1 - 2ax^2}{x}$□$\therefore f(x)$□$(0, \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2a}})$□□□□□□$(\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}, +\infty)$□□□□□□

$\therefore f(\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}) = -\dfrac{1}{2}\ln(2a) + \dfrac{1}{2} > 0$□$\therefore$□

(ii)□□□□□$y = f(x)$□□□□□x_1□x_2□□$x_1 < x_2$□

□□□□□□ $x_1 + x_2 > \frac{2}{\sqrt{e}}$ □

∴ $x_2^2 - x_1 < x_2^2 + x_2 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{e}} < x_2^2 + x_2 - 1$ □

□□□ $x_2^2 + x_2 < \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{a}$ □□□ $x_2 < \frac{1}{a}$ □□□ $f(x_2) > f(\frac{1}{a})$ □

□□ $0 > f(\frac{1}{a})$ □□□ $ln\frac{1}{a} < \frac{1}{a} - 1$ □□□

6□□2021□•□□□□□□□□□□□□ $f(x) = e^x - a(x-1)$ □

□1□□□□□ $f(x)$ □□□□□

□2□□ $a > 1$ □ $g(x) = f(x) + \frac{1}{x}(x > 0)$ □□□ $g(x)$ □□□□□□□□ x_0 □□ $A(x_1$ □ $g(x_1))$ □ $B(x_2$ □ $g(x_2))$ □□□ $y = g(x)$ □□□□□□

□ $g(x_1) = g(x_2)$ □□□□ $x_1 \cdot x_2 < x_0^2$ □

□□□□1□ $f(x)$ □□□□□ R □ $f'(x) = e^x - a$ □

□ $a \leq 0$ □□ $f'(x) > 0$ □□□ $f(x)$ □ R □□□□□□

□ $a > 0$ □□□ $f'(x) = 0$ □□ $x = lna$ □

□ $x \in (-\infty, lna)$ □□ $f'(x) < 0$ □□ $x \in (lna, +\infty)$ □□ $f'(x) > 0$ □

□□ $f(x)$ □ $(-\infty, lna)$ □□□□□□□ $(lna, +\infty)$ □□□□□□

□□□□□□ $a \leq 0$ □□ $f(x)$ □ R □□□□□□

□ $a > 0$ □□ $f(x)$ □ $(-\infty, lna)$ □□□□□□□ $(lna, +\infty)$ □□□□□□

□2□□□□ $g'(x_0)=0$ □ $a=e^{x_0}-\frac{1}{x_0^2}$ □□□□ $x_1<x_2$ □

□ $g(x_1)=g(x_2)$ □□ $e^{x_1}-ax_1+a+\frac{1}{x_1}=e^{x_2}-ax_2+a+\frac{1}{x_2}$ □

□ $\frac{e^{x_1}-e^{x_2}}{x_1-x_2}=a+\frac{1}{x_1x_2}$ □□ $a=e^{x_0}-\frac{1}{x_0^2}$ □□□ $\frac{e^{x_1}-e^{x_2}}{x_1-x_2}-\frac{1}{x_1x_2}=e^{x_0}-\frac{1}{x_0^2}$ □

□□ $x_1x_2<x_0^2$ □□□ $\sqrt{x_1x_2}<x_0$ □

□□ $h(x)=e^x-\frac{1}{x^2}$ □ $(0,+\infty)$ □□□□□□□□□□ $h(\sqrt{x_1x_2})<h(x_0)$ □□□ $e^{\sqrt{x_1x_2}}-\frac{1}{x_1x_2}<e^{x_0}-\frac{1}{x_0^2}$ □

□□ $e^{\sqrt{x_1x_2}}-\frac{1}{x_1x_2}<\frac{e^{x_1}-e^{x_2}}{x_1-x_2}-\frac{1}{x_1x_2}$ □□□ $e^{\sqrt{x_1x_2}}<\frac{e^{x_1}-e^{x_2}}{x_1-x_2}$ □

□□□ $\sqrt{x_1x_2}<\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}$ □□□□□ $e^{\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}}<\frac{e^{x_1}-e^{x_2}}{x_1-x_2}$ □□□ $x_2-x_1<e^{\frac{x_2-x_1}{2}}-e^{\frac{x_1-x_2}{2}}$ □

□ $e^{\frac{x_2-x_1}{2}}=t(t>1)$ □□ $x_2-x_1=2lnt$ □□□□□ $2lnt<t-\frac{1}{t}$ □

□ $\varphi(t)=2lnt-t+\frac{1}{t}(t>1)$ □□ $\varphi'(t)=-\frac{(t-1)^2}{t^2}<0$ □□□ $\varphi(t)$ □ $(1,+\infty)$ □□□□□□

□□ $\varphi(t)<\varphi$ □1□ $=0$ □□□ $2lnt<t-\frac{1}{t}$ □□□ $x_1x_2<x_0^2$ □□□

7□□2021•□□□□□□□□□ $f(x)=\cos x-ax^2$ □□□ $a\in R$ □ $x\in[-\frac{\pi}{2}$ □ $\frac{\pi}{2}]$ □

□I□□ $a=-\frac{1}{2}$ □□□□□ $f(x)$ □□□□

□II□□□□ $f(x)$ □ $[-\frac{\pi}{2}$ □ $\frac{\pi}{2}]$ □□□□□□□□□ x_1 □ x_2 □□ a □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ a □□□ $f(x_2-x_1)=1+\frac{1}{9}(x_2-x_1)^2$ □□□□

□□□□□ a □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□I□□ $a=-\frac{1}{2}$ □□ $f(x)=\cos x+\frac{1}{2}x^2$ □□ $f'(x)=-\sin x+x$ □□ $g(x)=f'(x)$ □□ $g'(x)=-\cos x+1..0$ □

$[-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}]$ □□□□□

$\therefore g(x)$ □ $[-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}]$ □□□□□□

□ $g(0)=0$ □

$\therefore$ □ $x\in[-\frac{\pi}{2},0)$ □□ $f'(x)<0$ □□ $x\in(0,\frac{\pi}{2}]$ □□ $f'(x)>0$ □

$\therefore f(x)$ □ $x\in[-\frac{\pi}{2},0)$ □□□□□□□ $x\in(0,\frac{\pi}{2}]$ □□□□□□

$\because f(0)=1,\ f(-\frac{\pi}{2})=f(\frac{\pi}{2})=\frac{\pi^2}{8}$ □

$\therefore$ □□ $f(x)$ □□□□ $[1,\frac{\pi^2}{8}]$ □

□II□ $f(-x)=\cos(-x)-a(-x)^2=\cos x-ax^2=f(x)$ □

$\therefore f(x)$ □ $[-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}]$ □□□□□□

$\therefore$ □□ $f(x)$ □ $[-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}]$ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ $f(x)$ □ $(0,\frac{\pi}{2})$ □□□□□□□□□□

□ $h(x)=f'(x)=-\sin x-2ax$ □□ $h'(x)=-\cos x-2a$ □

① □ $a\geqslant 0$ □□ $h'(x)\leqslant 0$ □□ $h(x)$ □ $(0,\frac{\pi}{2})$ □□□□□□

$\therefore h(x)\leqslant h(0)=0$ □□ $f'(x)\leqslant 0$ □

$\therefore f(x)$ □ $(0,\frac{\pi}{2})$ □□□□□□□□□□□

② □ $a\leqslant -\frac{1}{2}$ □□ $h'(x)\geqslant 0$ □□ $h(x)$ □ $(0,\frac{\pi}{2})$ □□□□□□

$\therefore h(x)\geqslant h(0)=0$ □□ $f'(x)\geqslant 0$ □

$\therefore f(x)$ □ $(0,\frac{\pi}{2})$ □□□□□□□□□□□

③□ $-\frac{1}{2}<a<0$ □□□□ $x_0\in(0,\frac{\pi}{2})$ □□□ $h(x_0)=0$ □□□ $x\in(0,x_0)$ □□ $h(x)<0$ □□ $x\in(x_0,\frac{\pi}{2})$ □□ $h(x)>0$ □

∴ $h(x)$ □ $x\in(0,x_0)$ □□□□□□□ $x\in(x_0,\frac{\pi}{2})$ □□□□□□

□ $h(0)=0$ □

∴ $h(x_0)<0$ □□ $h(\frac{\pi}{2})=-1-a$ □

(i) □ $-1-a\pi\leqslant 0$ □□ $-\frac{1}{\pi}\leqslant a<0$ □□ $h(\frac{\pi}{2})\leqslant 0$ □

∴ $f'(x)\leqslant 0$ □□□ $f(x)$ □ $(0,\frac{\pi}{2})$ □□□□□□□□□□□

(ii) □ $-1-a\pi>0$ □□ $-\frac{1}{2}<a<-\frac{1}{\pi}$ □□ $h(\frac{\pi}{2})>0$ □□□□ $t\in(x_0,\frac{\pi}{2})$ □□□ $h(t)=-\sin t-2at=0(*)$ □

□□ $x\in(0,t)$ □□ $h(x)<0$ □□ $x\in(t,\frac{\pi}{2})$ □□ $h(x)>0$ □

∴ $f(x)$ □ $(0,t)$ □□□□□□□ $(t,\frac{\pi}{2})$ □□□□□□

∴□□ $f(x)$ □ $(0,\frac{\pi}{2})$ □□□□□□□□□ $x_2=t$ □□□ $x=0$ □□□ $f(x)$ □□□□□□

∴□□□ $f(x)$ □ $[-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}]$ □□□□□□□□□□ a □□□□□□ $(-\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{\pi})$ □

□ $x_1+x_2=0$ □

□ $f(x_2-x_1)=1+\frac{1}{9}(x_2-x_1)^2$ □□ $\cos 2x_2-4ax_2^2=1+\frac{4}{9}x_2^2$ □

□ $(*)$ □□ $\sin x_2=-2ax_2$ □

∴ $1-8a^2x_2^2-4ax_2^2=1+\frac{4}{9}x_2^2$ □

□□□□ $x_2^2(3a+1)(6a+1)=0$ □

□ $x_2\neq 0, a\in(-\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{\pi})$ □

∴ $a=-\frac{1}{3}$ □

∴□□ $a=-\frac{1}{3}$ □□□ $f(x_2-x_1)=1+\frac{1}{9}(x_2-x_1)^2$ □□□

8□□2021•□□□□□□□□□ $f(x)=lnx$ □ $g(x)=x^2-ax(a>0)$ □

□1□□□□□ $h(x)=f(x)+g(x)$ □□□□□

□2□□ x_1 □ $x_2(x_1<x_2)$ □□□ $f(x)-\frac{g(x)}{x^2}+\frac{1}{x}=0$ □□□□□□□□□□□□□ $x_1^2+x_2^2>4a$ □

□□□□□□1□ $h(x)=f(x)+g(x)=lnx+x^2-ax(x>0)(a>0)$ □

$h'(x)=\frac{1}{x}+2x-a=\frac{2x^2-ax+1}{x}$ □

□ $2x^2-ax+1=0$ □△ $=a^2-8$ □

□ $0<a\leqslant 2\sqrt{2}$ □□△ $\leqslant 0$ □ $h'(x)\geqslant 0$ □□□□□

□ $a>2\sqrt{2}$ □□□ $2x^2-ax+1=0$ □□□□ $x=\frac{a\pm\sqrt{a^2-8}}{4}$ □

□ $x\in(0,\frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-8}}{4})$ □ $(\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-8}}{4}$ □ $+\infty)$ □□ $h'(x)>0$ □ $h(x)$ □□□

$x\in(\frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-8}}{4}$ □ $\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-8}}{4})$ □□ $h'(x)<0$ □ $h(x)$ □□□

□ $h(x)$ □□□□□ $\frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-8}}{4}$ □□□□□□ $\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-8}}{4}$ □

□□□ $0<a\leqslant 2\sqrt{2}$ □□ $h(x)$ □□□□□

$a>2\sqrt{2}$ □□ $h(x)$ □□□□□ $\frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-8}}{4}$ □□□□□□ $\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-8}}{4}$ □

□2□□ $f(x)-\frac{g(x)}{x^2}+\frac{1}{x}=lnx-\frac{x^2-ax}{x^2}+\frac{1}{x}=0$ □□ $lnx+\frac{a}{x^2}=0$ □

□ $k(x)=lnx+\frac{a}{x^2}(x>0,a>0)$ □

$k'(x)=\frac{1}{x}-\frac{2a}{x^3}=\frac{x^2-2a}{x^3}$ □□ $k'(x)=0$ □□ $x=\sqrt{2a}$ □

□ $0<x<\sqrt{2a}$ □□ $k'(x)<0$ □□ $x>\sqrt{2a}$ □□ $k'(x)>0$ □

$\therefore k(x)$ □ $(0,\sqrt{2a})$ □□□□ $(\sqrt{2a}$ □ $+\infty)$ □□□□

□ $k(x)$ □2 □□□□

$\therefore k(\sqrt{2a})<0$ □□ $ln\sqrt{2a}+\frac{a}{2a}<0$ □□□□ $0<a<\frac{1}{2e}$ □

□ $\begin{cases} lnx_1+\frac{a}{x_1^2}=0 \\ lnx_2+\frac{a}{x_2^2}=0 \end{cases}$ □□□□□□□ $lnx_2-lnx_1=\frac{a}{x_1^2}-\frac{a}{x_2^2}$ □

□ $t=\frac{x_2}{x_1}(t>1)$ □ $\therefore lnt=\frac{a}{x_1^2}-\frac{a}{t^2x_1^2}$ □

$\therefore x_1^2=\frac{a}{lnt}(1-\frac{1}{t^2})$ □□□□ $x_1^2+x_2^2>4a$ □

□□□ $(1+t^2)x_1^2>4a$ □ $(1+t^2)\frac{a}{lnt}(1-\frac{1}{t^2})>4a$ □

$\therefore (1+t^2)\frac{1}{lnt^2}(1-\frac{1}{t^2})>2$ □

□□□ $2lnt^2-t^2+\frac{1}{t^2}<0(t>1)$ □

□ $\varphi(x)=2lnx-x+\frac{1}{x}(x>1)$ □

$\varphi'(x)=-\frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2}<0$ □

$\therefore \varphi(x)$ □ $(1,+\infty)$ □□□□□□

$\therefore q(x) < q$□1□$=0$□

$\therefore 2lnx - x + \frac{1}{x} < 0$□$x_1^2 + x_2^2 > 4a$□

9□□2021•□□□□□□□□□□$f(x) = lnx + \frac{b}{x} - a(a \in R, b \in R)$□□□□$M$□□$M..0$□

□I□□$e^{a-1} - b + 1$□□□□□

□II□□$e^{a-1} - b + 1$□□□□□□□□F□b□$= \frac{a-1}{b} - m(m \in R)$□$F(x)$□□□□□□$x_1$□$x_2(x_1 < x_2)$□□□□$x_1 \cdot x_2^2 > e^3$□

□□□□□□□I□□□□$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{b}{x^2} = \frac{x-b}{x^2}(x > 0)$□

□$b, 0$□□$f'(x)..0$□$f(x)$□$(0,+\infty)$□□□□□□□□□□□□

□$b > 0$□□□$f'(x) = 0$□□$x = b$□

□□$f(x)$□$(0, b)$□□□□□$(b,+\infty)$□□□□

$\therefore M = f$□b□$= lnb + 1 - a..0$□□$lnb..a - 1$□□□$b..e^{a-1}$□$e^{a-1} - b, 0$□

□□$e^{a-1} - b + 1$□□□□□1□

□II□□□□□$e^{a-1} - b + 1$□□□□□□□$a - 1 = lnb$□$F(b) = \frac{a-1}{b} - m = \frac{lnb}{b} - m$□

□$F(x)$□□□□□□x_1□x_2□□□$\frac{lnx_1}{x_1} - m = 0; \frac{lnx_2}{x_2} - m = 0$□□$lnx_1 = mx_1$□$lnx_2 = mx_2$□

□□□$x_1 \cdot x_2^2 > e^3$□□□□□□$lnx_1 + 2lnx_2 = mx_1 + 2mx_2 = m(x_1 + 2x_2) > 3$□

□□□□□$ln\frac{x_1}{x_2} = m(x_1 - x_2) \Rightarrow m = \frac{ln\frac{x_1}{x_2}}{x_1 - x_2}$□

□□□□□$(x_1 + 2x_2) \cdot \frac{ln\frac{x_1}{x_2}}{x_1 - x_2} > 3 \Leftrightarrow ln\frac{x_1}{x_2} < \frac{3(x_1 - x_2)}{x_1 + 2x_2} = \frac{3(\frac{x_1}{x_2} - 1)}{\frac{x_1}{x_2} + 2}$□

□ $\frac{x_1}{x_2}=t(0<t<1)$ □□ $g(t)=\ln t-\frac{3(t-1)}{t+2},(0<t<1)$ □ $g'(t)=\frac{(t-1)(t-4)}{t(t+2)^2}>0$ □

□□□□ $g(t)$ □ $(0,1)$ □□□□□□ $\therefore g(t)<g$ □1□ $=0$ □□□□